

It was the opinion of the President, as expressed in May, and also in June, both before and after they had been mustered into service, not only that a period of six months was not necessary to be exacted of militia; but that the public good did not require the service of militia for any term whatever. That the militia ought to be discharged, and were ordered to be discharged accordingly. All room for a controversy or difference of opinion is removed by these letters. They constitute the very express orders required by the committee in revocation of the "plenary power" of Gov. Blount. They go farther than an order revoking his pretended authority, and bringing back the militia term of service to three months; they order the discharge without reference to the term of service; and had Gen. Jackson evinced one twentieth part of the promptitude in carrying into effect this as well as other orders of the President, as he has always shown in exacting obedience to his commands, of whatsoever nature, these unfortunate men would have been discharged long before the expiration of three months from the time of their entering service.

From the New York Statesman.

Tribute to the memory of Clinton.—By particular request, we have obtained for publication a copy of the subjoined letter of condolence from General Lafayette, addressed to Charles A. Clinton, Esq., of this city. Its contents will be found peculiarly interesting to our readers, as expressing, in unaffected language, the lamentation and eulogy of one illustrious man upon the death of another. The warm, the generous and sympathetic feelings of Lafayette, breathe in every line; and the tribute of respect to the memory of his friend is not less creditable to the writer than to the statesman whose loss he deploras. It is worthy of remark, that the seal of the letter bears the impress of a miniature likeness of Washington—thus associating, in idea, three of the greatest benefactors of our country:

PARIS, March 30, 1828.

My Dear Sir: Your particular and friendly attention to me, make you the natural organ of the melancholy and affectionate feelings which I wish to be conveyed to the family of your lamented father. I regret the mournful and unexpected event as an immense loss to the public, and a great personal cause of grief to me. Bound, as I was, to the memory of my two beloved Revolutionary companions, your grand-father and grand-uncle, I had found a peculiar gratification in the eminent talents and services of their son and nephew, and in his kind and liberal correspondence, until personal and grateful acquaintance had impressed me with all the feelings of a more intimate friendship. I beg you to be to your afflicted family the interpreter of my deep sympathies, and to believe me forever

Your most sincere friend,

LAFAYETTE.

Colonel CLINTON.

P. S. My son and Le Vasseur beg to be mournfully remembered.

From the Gazette di Napoli, March 21.

ERUPTION OF M^t. VESUVIUS.

On the 14th inst. a new orifice, about 15 feet in circumference, was opened in the crater of Mount Vesuvius, on the Eastern side, from which issued an immense quantity of smoke, in the form of a globe. This burst with a tremendous explosion, and scattered around a quantity of boiling liquid. After some days these explosions ceased, but the new aperture continued to discharge a great deal of smoke, and occasionally some flames. On the 17th and 18th, these phenomena were renewed with increased force; the detonations became more frequent, and a slight flow of lava was perceptible. It was observed that, on the 20th, the new opening was increased to 60 feet; that the matter ejected piled round it in a pyramidal form to the height of 50 feet; that stones were occasionally thrown up into the air, and that the explosions were continued at intervals of ten minutes. In the opinion of the inhabitants near Vesuvius, an eruption is at hand.

March 22—Since yesterday, 1500 crater openings have been made in the crater; and they are of larger dimensions than the first: from them issue quantities of smoke and flame. At 11 a variety of explosions, a tremendous shock forced the three apertures into one, and a column of smoke and ashes rose from it, and presented to the city of Naples the appearance of a pine tree of gigantic dimensions. The rays of the sun reflecting against it, presented one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever seen. Stones were thrown up in great numbers, and one among the rest of immense dimensions, which was thrown over the side of the crater, and rolled down the mountain.

The violence of the eruption began to diminish at 3 o'clock, and the wind having changed, caused the column of smoke to incline towards Ottaviano, and it began gradually to diminish.

size. At 5 o'clock the summit of Vesuvius displayed only a small cloud of smoke. The road to Portica is crowded with carriages and pedestrians. **Eight o'clock.**—As the column of smoke diminishes, the explosions in the interior of the mountain increase, and symptoms of earthquakes threaten another violent eruption. Shocks have been felt in Calabria, in the districts of Reggio and Palmi. No damage of importance has been done.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

High Constable Garrigues, returned to this city on Tuesday, after an absence of nearly three months, on his second journey to Mississippi and Louisiana in pursuit of the coloured children carried off from Philadelphia in the summer of 1825. Notwithstanding the indefatigable and praiseworthy exertions of this excellent officer, he has, on this occasion, only been enabled to procure the final discharge and safe return of two of these unfortunate beings—Clem. Coxe and E. Laurence, and they too, we learn, after great trouble, risk, and expense.

The boys were examined on Wednesday in the Police Office, and their story, as to the abduction from this city, is the same as that of all the others who have been returned and examined before the Mayor.

The examination results in the disclosure of the following facts.—They were all stolen by Joseph Johnson, or his agents, gagged, tied, and transported to his house on the line between Delaware and Maryland—treated like the meanest animals, and subsequently sold by Johnson to traders in human flesh, who again disposed of them to planters in the Southern States. The strongest documentary evidence has since been furnished to the present holders, of their identity and undoubted right of freedom, with a hope and expectation that feelings of common justice and humanity would induce their liberation. Strictly legal proof, however, is demanded,—this consists in the evidence of white persons, to be given in open court in the state of Mississippi or Louisiana. In consequence of inability to procure such testimony, it is feared eight or ten of these poor victims are doomed to irremediable slavery. They are as notoriously entitled to freedom as any citizen of this Commonwealth.

It is a fact worth noticing, that since the death of two of the daily Jackson papers in Philadelphia, namely—the National Palladium, and Aurora and Franklin Gazette—but two are now left to advocate the cause of the hero—the Philadelphia Gazette and American Sentinel. About the first of April last there were nine daily papers published in that city, five of which were supporting the Administration of the General Government, and four the cause of General Jackson. The number now is eight; six for the Administration, and two for Jackson. Such facts as these shew very clearly the current of feeling which has set in deep and strong throughout Pennsylvania, against the man whose feelings and policy are so diametrically opposed to the interests of the people of this great Commonwealth.

Bucks County Intell.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

Mr. Tracy offered the following memorial, and moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the subscribers, delegates assembled at Le Roy, in the County of Genesee, and State of New York, respectfully sheweth, that your memorialists have been delegated by the People of the several counties which they represent, to meet in convention at this place, to take into consideration the kidnapping and final disposal of William Morgan, late of Batavia, in the County of Yates, a citizen of the United States, who was forcibly taken in the month of September, 1826. Your memorialists are informed, and verily believe, that the said Morgan was carried to Fort Niagara, and there imprisoned for a length of time, without legal authority. Your memorialists conceive it proper, inasmuch as Fort Niagara was then in charge of an officer or agent of the United States, and under the jurisdiction of the General Government, to ask the Congress for aid in the premises, and your memorialists, therefore, humbly pray that an inquiry be instituted, to ascertain whether the said William Morgan was or was not received and imprisoned within the walls of Fort Niagara, in the month of September, 1826, and if so, by whom, and by what authority he was received and imprisoned, and to whom he was delivered from thence—the inquiry to be made in such a manner, and under such restrictions and limitations, as your honorable body may think most expedient. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Dated at Le Roy, this 7th March, 1828.

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Motions were made to reject the memorial—referred to the Secretary of War, and to the President. Considerable conversation ensued, when Mr. Hale recommended the House that they should not admit the memorial. The motion was carried, and the memorial was rejected.

pinion, it was a matter of little consequence whether this Morgan was dead or alive. He therefore, demanded the yeas and nays—the demand was sustained, and the petition finally referred to the President, by a vote of 143 to 70.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Henri IV., Capt. Skiddy, we have received our Paris papers to the 18th of April, inclusive, being one day later than our former advices. It appears by the extracts which we give below, that reports had reached Paris through Bucharest and Vienna, that the Danube had been crossed by the Russians. If this be true, we think there is little hope to be entertained of a continuance of Peace. The results, in this event, are pregnant with important consequences, not only to Europe, but this country. We wait impatiently for further intelligence.

A long political article in the *Journal des Debats* of the 19th ult. in relation to the policy of the principal European Powers towards the Greeks and Turks, thus begins:—"Since the commencement of the struggle between Greece and Turkey, the states of Europe have frequently changed their sentiments, being from time to time, Greeks and Turks, according as they may have been operated upon by public opinion or by diplomacy. Thus we see that England, from being warlike under Mr. Canning, has become Turk and Pacific under the Duke of Wellington.—France, also, having got rid of her Turkish Minister, is now Greek in toto. In Russia, also, the same changes have taken place under the Emperor Alexander, according as he was operated upon by the Holy Alliance (*l'evangile*), or M. de Metternich. There is but one power which has never changed her sentiments, and that is Austria; she has always been unhesitatingly and without scruple, Turk, even more so than the Pacha of Egypt himself, who has often vacillated in his fidelity to the Sultan."

Letters from Bucharest of the 18th March, say; "It is reported to-day, that a division of the Russian army encamped in the neighborhood of Reni on the Danube, has taken possession of several Turkish vessels and a convoy destined with provisions for the fortresses of the Danube, after which the troops returned to their former position. The greatest uneasiness exists here, and another invasion from the Russian army is daily looked for."

Accounts from Vienna of the 9th are to this effect:—"Government this day received intelligence from the frontiers of Transylvania, which is not, however, official. The news is, that the Russians had crossed the Danube with 18,000 men, near Gallatz, and destroyed at Mosins all the magazines and depots of the Seraskier of Silistrea. These reports caused the Bank Actions to fall to 1003 and 1002."

Great Britain.—The Test Act Repeal Bill was read in the House of Lords, a second time, on the 17th of April last, without a division, but not without a long debate. The obvious conclusion from the explanation given by the lords of highest rank and influence, is, that the existing securities will be abandoned, but that a declarationless non-Christian than that embodied in the bill sent from the lower house, will be substituted for them.

The Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Lincoln, Bath and Exeter, spoke—all rendering a tribute of just praise to the conduct of the Christian dissenters, but the three latter deprecating the wide extent to which it was proposed to admit seceders from the Established Church.

The Earl of Eldon opposed the second reading in a very able speech, solemnly expressing a hope that the legislature might not, hereafter, have reason to repent of the facility with which it surrendered the bulwarks of the constitution, of which the Church was as important an integral as the lay establishments of the country.

The Duke of Wellington did not defend the measure as desirable *per se*, but justified its adoption in the House on the ground that having been sent to their lordships by the Commons, they could scarcely reject it, without compromising the religious peace of the country.

Lord Althorp observed that he would move the substitution of a declaration for that sent up by the Commons, which should confer the operation of the repeal to the admission of Christian dissenters.

The Editor of the Standard remarks upon the amendment thus:—"We are not sure that the turn which this momentous question is taking, is not the best that, under the circumstances, is open to it. The sending it all up to the House of Lords, in a state of which it could not be implicitly adopted, seemed a calamity, because it seemed to bring the dissenting bodies indirect and hostile contact with the hierarchy.—The admirable speech of the Bishop of Exeter, which was of course, be-

thought to incorporate the opinions of his brethren of the Rev. bench, whether silent or partially expressing their views, has obviated the evil; and the interposition of Lord Winchelsea's amendment will remove the general scandal which the adoption of the naked declaration of the Commons would properly draw upon a body comprising twenty-six Christian prelates.

MARVELLOUS—Most Marvellous!!

In the month of February last, a girl in Bainbridge, Alabama, was suspected of having given birth to and murdered an illegitimate child: nothing satisfactory, however, was proved against her and she left the place. On the 9th of April, some boys found the body of a child in a mill pond, with a part of the parietal and occipital bones of the head crushed, but the os parietalis (the bone of the forehead,) was perfect. These bones were entirely divested of flesh, and bleached perfectly white by the combined operation of water and air. The rest of the body was perfect. It was immediately conjectured that the body was that of the child above alluded to, and the female relative with whom the girl lived was suspected of being the murderer. She was accordingly brought to the place where the body lay. Now for the marvellous part of the story. We have said that the bones of the forehead were perfectly white, and that the frontal bone was both white and sound. As soon as the suspected murderer approached the body, this latter bone assumed a blood red appearance! "This blushing of the dry bone," says the account before us, "was as evident as if a milk-white handkerchief were stained with blood over one part while the other remained white."—We should suspect this to be a plagiarism on the Canadian wonder makers, were it not for the following certificate:—

We do certify in the presence of Almighty God, that on the evening of the 9th of April this present month, we were assembled together at Nathaniel Futrell's shop in Bainbridge, to look at a child found by Wm. B. Rice and other boys on the same day, in Col. Willis' Mill Pond. That the said child's head was all dissolved, or in some way destroyed, except the bones, which were of a perfectly white bleached colour. That after the woman who was supposed to have had an agency in the death of the child came on the ground a part of the front or forehead bone, say a place somewhat larger than a dollar, became red as blood, while the rest of the same bone, and all the other bones of the head, still continued of a dry bony whiteness.

Given under our hands this 11th day of April, 1828.

N. A. FUTRELL,
WM. CLAYTON,
L. BRYANT,
MARY ANN CLAYTON,
RACHEL FUTRELL,
SARAH WILLIAMS.

Pittsburg.—It appears by the Pittsburg Gazette, that the production of Gas, from coal, is attracting the attention of the people of that city. Their coal is said to produce gas in great quantity, and very fine. It is in contemplation to light the city with gas, which will add another novelty to that very remarkable place.

LIVERWORT.

The following is a copy of a letter from Dr. Physick, to Dr. G. B. TAYLOR, of this City, in answer to an inquiry by the latter, as to the opinion of Dr. P. upon the medical virtues of the Liverwort:

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PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

DEAR SIR: My experience in the use of the Liverwort is so very limited, that I do not feel authorized to offer an opinion respecting its medical powers. In the few instances in which I have consented to a trial of it, not the smallest benefit has resulted from its use. I am much pleased to find you so determined to resist quackery. In the present state of my information, I could by no means depend upon the supposed efficacy of the Liverwort as a preventive or cure of phthisis, because it might take the place of other more appropriate and efficacious remedies.

I remain, dear Sir, very respectfully, your faithful servant,

P. S. PHYSICK.

GEO. B. TAYLOR, M. D.

An elegant new steam boat, of 260 tons and 100 horse power, left this port on Saturday for Havana, under the command of Capt. Remington.—The boilers of this boat are composed of upwards of 60,000 pounds of copper, and the engine is said to be the best and most powerful ever constructed in this country. In several trials of speed in our rivers, she outran the swiftest of our boats.

N. Y. Mer. Ad.

The import of British goods into New York for the month ending 31st April, was 1,000,000 and amounted to 1,000,000 packages. In the same period the preceding year, the import was 2,750,000—Excess this year, 1,750,000 packages.—B.

State Reformation.—A short time since a New State Court was held in Utica, N. Y. got out of the usual while ascending the hill a little beyond Heikner, ran off the back, and made a complete somersault regularly on the wheels again. No special damage was sustained by any of the nine passengers, the horses, driver, or his flying vehicle.

"Ance Daughter, and go to your Daughter for your Daughter's Daughter."

The writing of the note was presented yesterday, the birth of a female child, in Penn. to a woman who there were in

the room, at the time, the Child, the Mother, the Grandmother, the great Grandmother, and great, great Grandmother—making five generations; all first born children but the great great Grandmother. The great great Grandmother dressed the child, she came several squares, and is in the habit of visiting her children, walking alone, and returning frequently at night. I hope she will live to see another generation.

Phil. Sent.

The following has passed both Houses of Congress, and will, no doubt, be approved by the President.

AN ACT

For the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the Army of the Revolution, in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October 21st, 1780, be authorised to receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, to begin on the 3d day of March, 1826, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a Captain in said line.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner since the 3d day of March, 1826, aforesaid, the sum so required shall be deducted from what said officer would otherwise be entitled to under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled, shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of congress, passed May 15, 1778, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the 3d of March, 1826, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That no non-commissioned officer, musician or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he be entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not, in any way, be transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall enure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the 1st day of March, 1828, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner, and under the provisions before mentioned, and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

A gentleman, who has just arrived in Washington City, from the West, states, that William King, Sheriff at Cantonment Lawson, in the Territory of Arkansas, the individual whom Governor Clinton lately returned of the Governor of Arkansas to be delivered up, as having been accessory to the abduction of *Hiram Morgan*, but who excluded the officer who required to Cantonment Lawson for the purpose of arresting him, has proceeded to the State of New York, for the purpose of delivering himself up for trial.

Major John Wilson, accompanied by Joshua Scott, Esq. of Lancaster county, Messrs R. Peit, of Philadelphia, and Edgar Thompson, of Delaware county, commenced the location of the Rail Road from the Susquehanna to Philadelphia, at Columbia on Thursday the 11th inst.

It is estimated that there are one million two hundred thousand children instructed in Sunday Schools in the U. States

A rail road is to be made from Baltimore to Wash. City, and a branch to Annapolis, Md. It is to be built by the Maryland & Annapolis R.R. Co.